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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS STUDENTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for Feb. 14.
Golden Text: "Be ye obedient to God rather than men."—Acts 5:29.
"The Prison Opened" is the subject of this lesson, the explanatory matter being found in Acts 5:17-32. The fear that arose in the church on account of the terrible punishment of Ananias and Sapphira was evidence of a quickened conscience, and the cause of Christ prospered more than ever before. Acts 5:12-16 describe the increased favor of the people, notwithstanding persecution, and the miracles of healing performed by the apostles. Such success naturally aroused again the apprehension and indignation of the ruling members of the priestly class, who saw that their profession would suffer if the new preaching was allowed to continue.

Explanatory.
"The high priest rose up"; not rose from his seat, for the council was not in session; it is a figurative expression; the high priest became excited. "They that were with him"; all the leading members of the priestly class were Sadducees, though the mass of the people were Pharisees. "The angel of the Lord." Again on a later occasion a similar deliverance was effected (12:7). Whether the apostles saw the angel or merely found the doors open and heard the voice, we are not told. "All the words of this life"; this rather obscure as it stands. "This life" means eternal life, "the life" by pre-eminence. "When they heard that"; instant obedience to orders was the rule of their lives. "Early in the morning"; Hackett has this comment: "The temple had already opened its gates to the worshippers, and the traffickers accustomed to resort thither. The people of the East commence the day much earlier than is customary with us. During a great part of the year in Palestine the heat becomes oppressive soon after sunrise, and the inhabitants therefore assign their most important duties and labors to the early hours of the day. Nothing is more common at the present time than to see the villagers going forth to their employment in the fields while the night and day are still struggling with each other. Worship is often performed in the synagogues at Jerusalem before the sun appears above Olivet." "All the senate"; the Sanhedrin, which consisted of elders. Their advice was especially desired.

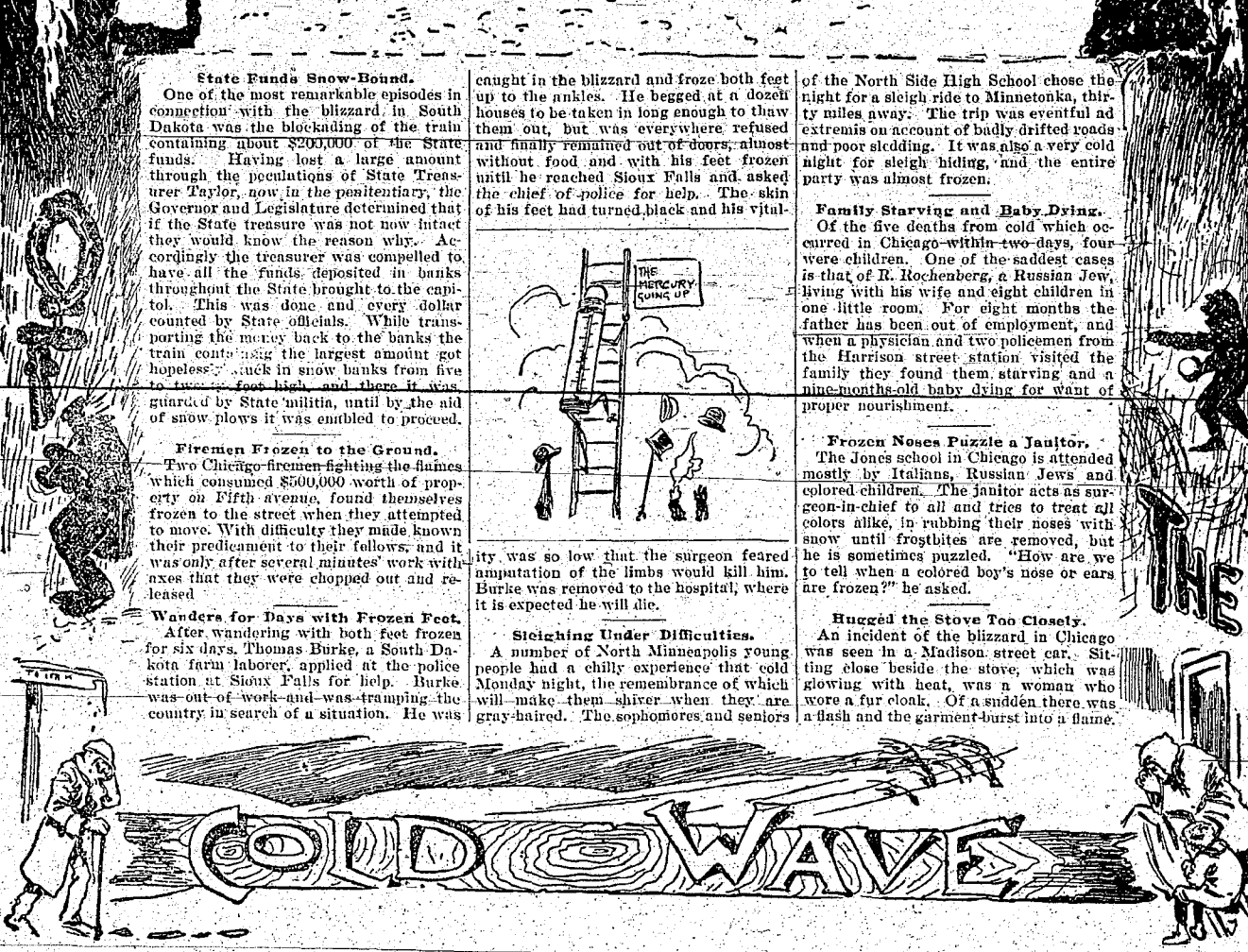
"They feared the people"; the apostles had gained the favor of the people by their ministrations of healing, as well as by the gracious message which they preached. "We ought to obey God rather than men." There was no question as to that. It put an end to argument. "Whom ye slew"; once more the accusation is repeated, and those that heard were convulsed with rage: "cut to the heart." verse 33 is a misleading translation. They were not conscience-stricken, but enraged.

Verse 33-42 should be carefully studied. It is unwise to bring a class to a certain degree of interest in the precarious plight of the apostles before the Sanhedrin, and then leave the story in mid-air, beginning the following week with an entirely new subject, "The First Christian Martyr." The teacher must teach the whole lesson, verses 17-42. The discussion in the council throws interesting light on the character of the liberal leaders of the time, Gamaliel was a zealous Pharisee, unrivaled in that age for his knowledge of the law, a distinguished teacher, and possessing an enlarged, tolerant spirit, far above the mass of his countrymen. His speech shows the caution and wisdom of a practiced statesman. Theudas, whose insurrection is mentioned in verse 36, is unknown by name in Jewish history, but he was undoubtedly one of the many rebels who caused uprisings about the time of the death of Herod the Great. The fact that a rebellion of one Theudas is mentioned by Josephus as occurring in the reign of Claudius, ten years after the delivery of Gamaliel's speech, has been supposed by some to indicate that the writer of Acts has made a mistake, and has confused names or dates; but this supposition is unnecessary. The account of Theudas agrees with Josephus' narrative. His insurrection, about A. D. 7, was directed against a special tax law on the Jews by the Roman Government. Gamaliel's conclusion is certainly one that shows shrewdness and piety combined. We are not, however, to suppose that he was friendly to Christianity, he merely examined a subject which it might not possibly be of God. That his advice prevailed shows the power of a calm man in a crowd of angry people; he would, however, have failed probably to convince his associates had he not been the greatest teacher of the time. After beating, therefore, the apostles were released with a further injunction not to preach Christ, which they immediately disobeyed. Their testimony was heard gladly by the people, the more so because Gamaliel's words had perhaps been spread abroad, and the church prospered.

Teaching Hints.
No barriers can stand against the angel of the Lord. Prison doors cannot confine those whom the Lord wills to make free. Boldness in speaking in defense of one's faith may bring persecution, but it seldom fails to win respect. When the apostles spoke those memorable words, "We ought to obey God rather than men," they gave a watchword for martyrs of all ages. No arguments could move men whose purpose was fixed on such an ideal. No persecution could silence them. Again we notice the faithful preaching that characterized all the apostolic ministry. They did not hesitate to tell the truth about sin under all circumstances, always adding the way of salvation from sin through Christ.

Blessed Are the Persecuted.
I once knew a famous man who lived to be 88. The delight of all about him. He always stood up for the right, with an eye like an eagle's when he flashed fire at what was wrong. I have an old grammar, all tattered and torn, which he used when a little schoolboy. In the first page, in his own hand, is written, "Still in the right hand carry gentle peace, to silence vicious tongues. Be just, and fear not." That was his life through life, and he was loved and honored to the end.—Dean Stanley.

HUMOR AND PATHOS



MR. WILSON ACCEPTS.

Practical Farmer of Iowa Chosen for Secretary of Agriculture.

Congressman James Wilson of Iowa will be Secretary of Agriculture in President McKinley's cabinet, he having announced his acceptance of the portfolio.

James Wilson was born Aug. 16, 1835, in Ayrshire, Scotland, of parents belonging to the farming class. His parents immigrated to Connecticut in the spring of 1832 and began farming in the vicinity of Norwich. They went to Iowa in the fall of 1836, buying government land in Tama County. James is the oldest of a family of fourteen children—seven boys and seven girls. His father, John Wilson, was a stock farmer and began at an early day to fatten stock for the Eastern market.

Mr. Wilson's family pursued diversified farming, having the dairy feature prominent from the beginning, as well as that of meat making. James was sent to the Ninth General Assembly to get the stock acts enacted, changing the system permitting stock to be taken at large. He was re-elected to the XIIIth and XIVth General Assemblies, being speaker of the House in the last Assembly in which he served. The code of 1873 was enacted while he presided. He was elected to the XLIIIth Congress during his last term in the House and was re-elected to the XLIVth Congress. He retired at the end of his second term to his farm, when he was appointed by Gov. Sherman a member of the Railway Commission. After serving one year he resigned to take his seat in the XLVIIIth Congress. At the end of this Congress he again retired to his farm, when several editors of county papers arranged with him to write weekly letters for their papers, which he has continued to do until the present time.

In 1891 he was elected director of the Iowa station and professor of agriculture by the trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College, a position he has held up to the present time.

FARM ANIMAL FIGURES.

Hogs Show Increase in Spite of Serious Losses by Cholera.

The Orange Judd Farmer says: "In spite of serious loss from cholera and other forms of sickness in Indiana and parts of Nebraska, and the most severe loss ever known in Iowa, the total number of hogs, estimated at 47,546,000, shows an increase over last year of 3 per cent. Cheap corn and a better profit in marketing it on the hoof rather than in the measure induced more general breeding than usual. The increase in numbers in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska exceeds the loss in Iowa. To prevent any apprehension of the market situation, it might be said that an expectation of marketing up to July 1 about equal to last year would not seem unreasonable. Sheep show a decline in numbers of about 4 per cent, but the slaughter of flocks has now ceased and a period of rapidly increasing numbers is now at hand. The demand for even for stock foundry has already advanced 20 per cent to the value of all sheep in the country. The total number is estimated at 31,455,000, with an average value of \$1.95 per head. Horses reach a total of 15,623,000, a decline of 1.5 per cent; mules, 18,113,000, an increase of 2 per cent; other cattle, 32,447,000, practically unchanged number."

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Shows Increase for January of Over Fourteen Millions of Dollars.

The statement of the public debt shows the debt-less cash in the treasury on Jan. 31, to have been \$1,007,008,317, an increase for the month of \$14,078,735. This increase is accounted for by a decrease of nearly \$13,000,000 in the cash on hand. The decrease in the cash is the result of the redemption of \$9,588,000 in matured Pacific railroad bonds, which will be held as a debt against the company, and the interest payments for the month, which amounted to \$6,764,036. The debt proper, independent of the cash on hand, was increased during the month by \$2,120,776, which is chargeable to the increase in the amount of national bank notes outstanding.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows the total receipts during January to have been \$24,316,694 and the expenditures \$20,260,380. This leaves a deficit for the month of \$5,352,305, and for the seven months of the present fiscal year a deficit of \$18,554,792. The deficit for the same seven months of last year was \$18,080,377. The receipts from customs during the last month amounted to \$11,276,574, a falling off of over \$5,100,000 as compared with January, 1896. There was a slight falling off in the receipts from internal revenue.

WHEAT ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Grain Is Always Being Harvested in Some Part of the Globe.

The wheat crop is always being harvested somewhere. Just now, while the American farmer is not thinking of wheat, the crop of Australia, Chili and the Argentine Republic is being put on the market. In February and March the fields of upper Egypt and those of India are harvested. That of lower Egypt, which

REED BREAKS THE RECORD.

Will Be the Father and Probably the Speaker of the House.

Thomas B. Reed will be the father of the House of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and in all probability will be Speaker also. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress in 1877, and has been in service ever since. Judge Culberson, of Texas, was elected in 1875, and was father of the

A New Presidential Office.

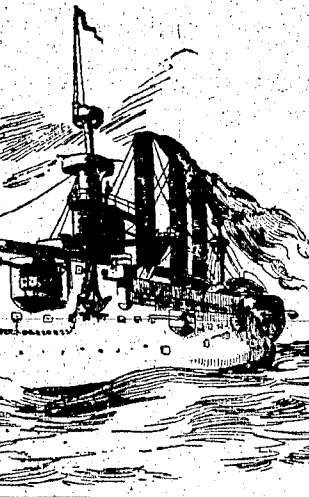
President-elect McKinley has drawn a bill changing the official title of the President's private secretary to that of secretary to the President. Mr. McKinley has in mind a plan to enlarge the powers and add to the dignity of the office and to cause it to rank with that of members of the cabinet. It is said that he has asked Hon. Bellamy Storer, the Cincinnati lawyer and ex-Congressman, to accept the position, suggesting that under the new administration the office of Secretary to the President, which at present is that of a clerk and chamberlain of the Executive Mansion, will hereafter be one of great dignity and influence, the incumbent of which is to be the confidential legal adviser of the President of the United States.

A Surplus of Gold.

Just at the present time the treasury of the United States is enjoying the novel experience of being in possession of more gold than it knows what to do with. The total cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Wednesday was \$220,020,390, and of this amount no less than \$143,889,380 was in free gold, available for current expenses, or to act as a reserve to redeem the outstanding paper money. The reserves in the treasury as a fund to be used for ordinary purposes only, \$86,031,010. This is far from being an enormous sum when the extensive operations of the Government are taken into consideration. The treasury is running behind still, and for the first month of the year the excess of expenditures over re-

UNITED STATES CRUISER BROOKLYN.

Big Vessel that Came Near Being Sunk by a Hidden Ledge of Rock in the Delaware River.



The Brooklyn, U. S. Navy.

FRANCE WANTS A TREATY.

The European Republic Wishes to Abolish War's Possibility with Us.

The initiative taken by Great Britain and this country relative to an arbitration treaty between them is closely followed by France. Hither, indeed, France claims the distinction of being the pioneer in arbitration proceedings, for as long ago as July, 1885, the minister of foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, was desirous of having a treaty of arbitration established between the great republic of Europe and the great republic of America. The affair, however, never came to a head.

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Now, however, that a treaty has been arranged between Great Britain and the United States, France is desirous of the drafting of a similar treaty with this country. Her public men strongly advocate it and it is proposed by some of them to immediately bring the matter before the Chamber of Deputies.

Let us hope that the matter may be pushed to a satisfactory conclusion so that never may the sword be raised between the old-world French people and the republic here which they sacrificed lives and wealth to found.

Mrs. James Smith buried her Irish setter dog Franklin in the Lexington (Ky.) cemetery at the foot of her husband's grave. She is the widow of Samuel M. Smith, a retired New York broker, who raised the dog from a pup.

Washing Gossip.

The President has approved the act to withdraw from the Supreme Court jurisdiction over criminal cases not capital, and confer the same on the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Gen. William Price Craighill, chief of engineers, after a most brilliant military and scientific record, will retire on his own application, under the forty years' service law.

It is the intention of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures to authorize a favorable report on a bill providing for the use of the metric system in the United States.

The House Committee on Elections, which has charge of the Oregon contest, brought by Thomas B. Watson against Judge J. C. C. Black, decided to postpone its decision for a week.

Senator Perkins, of California, introduced a bill which is intended to pave the way to the establishment of a bureau or a department of the Government to be devoted to the mining industry.

The House Committee on Public Lands ordered a favorable report on a bill to authorize the entry and patenting of lands containing oil, coal, or other mineral oils under the placer mining laws.

The House Committee on Military Affairs ordered a favorable report on the retired list of enlisted men of the navy.

Senator Chandler introduced a bill permanently consolidating the labor and census bureaus and creating a department to be known as the labor and census department, with a commissioner at its head.

WILL FIGHT IN NEVADA.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest Very Probable Now.

When the Nevada Legislature passed an act last winter permitting the licensing of boxing exhibitions in that State and the Governor had promptly signed it, Dan Stuart immediately announced that the great encounter between Corbett and Fitzsimmons would come off there on March 17. Dan Stuart has since announced that the fight will positively come off on that date.

Family Starving and Baby Dying.

Of the five deaths from cold which occurred in Chicago within two days, four were children. One of the saddest cases is that of R. Rothenberg, a Russian Jew, living with his wife and eight children in one little room. For eight months the father has been out of employment, and when a physician and two policemen from the Harrison street station visited the family they found them starving and a nine-month-old baby dying for want of proper nourishment.

Frozen Noses Puzzle a Jauitor.

The Jones school in Chicago, attended mostly by Italians, Russian Jews and colored children. The janitor acts as surgeon-in-chief to all and tries to treat all cases alike, in rubbing their noses with snow until frostbites are removed, but he is sometimes puzzled. "How are you to tell when a colored boy's nose or ears are frozen?" he asked.

Hugged the Stove Too Closely.

An incident of the blizzard in Chicago was seen in a Madison street car. Sitting close beside the stove, which was glowing with heat, was a woman who wore a fur cloak. Of a sudden there was a flash and the garment burst into a flame.

THOS. B. REED.

House in the session of the last Congress, but has given way to another Democrat, John W. Caldwell.

Hammer, of Philadelphia, was elected in 1871, but was out in 1875.

Another old member is Gen. Bingham, of Philadelphia, who was elected in 1870, two years later than Mr. Reed. Benton McMinn, of Tennessee, was elected in 1870. Joseph Cannon, of Illinois, was elected in 1873, but he got into trouble through lapsus lingue in a stormy debate in 1889 and failed to be returned for the Fifty-second Congress.

Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was a member of Congress back in 1849, when he was Speaker of the House. He and Mr. Reed are the only living ex-Speakers now members of the House of Representatives. Mr. Grow, however, was out of politics from the Thirty-seventh to the Fifty-third Congress.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock before the fall of the moon. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, O. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. S. CHALKER, Post Com. J. J. COVENTRY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF COMPS, No. 102, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Miss Isabel Jones, President. REBECCA WIGG, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 127, meets every third Tuesday in each month. A. TAYLOR, Sec. J. K. MENZ, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137, meets every Tuesday evening. P. D. JOHNSON, G. G. P. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102, meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLINS, Com. T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 64, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M. JOSIE BUTLER, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. B. WISNER, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, I. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Mrs. G. L. STALEY, Lady Com. Mrs. F. W. WALDE, Record Keeper.

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JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENCH.

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S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Office over Fournier's Drug Store. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Entrance, hall between Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry store.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After. GRAYLING, - - - MICH. Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

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GRAYLING, MICH.

GRAYLING HOUSE,

JOHN RASMUSSEN, Proprietor. GRAYLING, MICH.

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F. D. HARRISON, (Successor to F. A. Brigham.)

Tonsorial Artist, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

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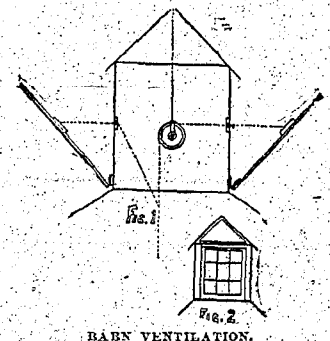
The New Horsehoe Law.

The evident purpose of the new law requiring horsehoes to be licensed in cities of this State, of over 50,000 inhabitants, is to prevent incompetent men from shoeing horses in the larger cities. It is a well-known fact that a large percentage of the lameness of horses, especially in the cities, is due wholly or in part to the mutilation of the hoof and improper shoeing by incompetent blacksmiths. Even at the best every shoeing is an injury to the horse's foot, so that the better the operation the less the injury.

Horsehoes, as a class, are wedded to a number of traditional practices long handed down from generation to generation, that are directly opposed to the preservation of the foot in its natural, healthy condition. They do not consider the shoeing complete and workmanlike unless they have sliced away the greater portion of the frog, carved out the sole until it will readily yield to the pressure of the thumb, "opened up the heels," and rasped off the projecting covering from the lower half or two-thirds of the wall by cutting the hoof down to fit their idea of a shoe. Instead of making a shoe to fit the foot, the result is that, instead of leaving the feet as nearly as possible in the condition in which nature made them to withstand the wear and tear of use, they are robbed of their natural cushion and protecting covering, and so weakened as to be subject to concussion, bruises and contraction.

The more ignorant the blacksmith, the more tenaciously he adheres to his traditional creed, and the less amenable is he to any suggestions as to a more rational and less destructive method of shoeing. I would not be understood as saying that all blacksmiths are of the class described. There is, occasionally, a progressive horsehoer who is endeavoring to improve his profession, and is studying to improve the methods of shoeing.—Rural New-Yorker.

For Ventilating Outbuildings.
Ventilation for barns and outbuildings is a much mooted question. The accompanying drawing shows the construction of an improved ventilator in



use by me. Fig. 1 is the interior view and Fig. 2 the exterior. It acts automatically in opening by loosening the rope and closes by pulling the rope. It excludes snow and rain better than slats and made of glass also admits the light.—Farm and Home.

Art in Agriculture.

Art in agriculture is coming to be more and more noticeable every day. With the advent of new methods, improved implements and a wider knowledge of the field, the agriculturist is rising higher and higher in the field of useful or ornamental art as the years go by. We may say that sharp competition is no small factor in this progressive movement, says The American Student. Take, for example, the manner in which certain products are prepared for the open market. The improvement in the condition of certain dairy products and trout marketed in the last few years is truly wonderful. The reason of course, is that people always buy that article which is put up in the most tasty and attractive style, and are willing to pay a little more for it. With this change comes a more wholesome effect upon the article itself, and disease is much less disseminated through food at the present time than formerly. Greater precautions are taken now than ever before in preventing the spread of contagious diseases in this manner, and with the increase in the size of the cities and the greater liability to ill health these precautions cannot be observed too carefully. Thus the agriculturist, to be successful, must keep right up to date in his readings and methods.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

To Handle Game.

Game must not be drawn except in warm weather, and then ice should be used. Wild turkeys and ducks should be packed in their natural state. Partridge, grouse (prairie chickens), woodcock and quail arrive in better order and sell better when wrapped in paper. Trapped birds sell better than those that have been shot; those badly shot should not be packed with others, as they may injure or spoil the whole package. Pack large game in barrels and small game in boxes. Venison, when shipped whole, should have the liver and lights removed, as they have to be thrown away by receiver. When sending saddles, strip the skin from the fore part of the deer and wrap about the saddle to keep it clean and in good order.

Grafting Wax.

Any grafting wax is liable to melt in a very hot sun. The remedy is immediately after applying the wax wind a strip of thin cloth around the grafts. This will adhere to the wax and keep it from melting. The seed of any good apples will make strong and healthy seedlings for root grafting, but the most

desirable seed is supposed to be crab apple seed, out of which the inferior seeds have been sorted by hand.
Receipt for Grafting Wax.—Four parts rosin, two parts tallow, one and a half parts beeswax; melt all together and pour into cold water, then work same as molasses candy.

For Root Grafts.—Four parts rosin, two and a quarter parts tallow, three-fourths parts beeswax.

Plant an Orchard.

Don't neglect your orchard if you have one. If you haven't a respectable sized orchard on the place, don't stand in your own light any longer, but set one out. The preserves, jams, marmalades, etc., that you enjoy so much through the fall and winter should remind you of the necessity of having a first-class and good-sized orchard.—Exchange.

Horticulture Hints.

A bird in the bush is worth two in the hand. Don't kill the birds.
Howell County, Mo., boasts of the largest peach orchard in the world.

It is a well-known fact that a large percentage of the lameness of horses, especially in the cities, is due wholly or in part to the mutilation of the hoof and improper shoeing by incompetent blacksmiths. Even at the best every shoeing is an injury to the horse's foot, so that the better the operation the less the injury.

On a farm near a market, more money can be made from gardening than from general farming.

Applies in the cellar will keep much better if care is taken to keep the temperature even, and as low as possible.

Keep a watch out for the rabbits; they will gnaw the young fruit trees, especially if there is snow on the ground.

A good position for the new orchard is to the north and west of the farm buildings, if other things are equal. The buildings will thus protect the young trees from the high winds of winter.

By keeping a register or record of the trees in the orchard, one can at all times tell the name of a doubtful tree. Labels are apt to come off, or be destroyed; the book may be depended upon.

Evaporators are coming into use for saving our vegetable products, as well as fruits. When the surplus of the garden has been taken care of in this way, market gardening will become even a better business than it is now.

Poultry Points.
Most poultry houses get more ventilation than they need.

Coal oil applied to the roosts in small quantities will kill parasites.

Among the larger breeds the Black Langshans are hard to beat as layers.

Market all quarrelsome roosters, over-fat hens and non-laying pullets at once.

To keep hens in a laying condition they need frequent change of food; meat is a good stimulant.
For scaly legs: Hug the scales off as much as possible, and then soak thoroughly in kerosene. Repeat dose in twenty-four hours.

He Came Off Best.

He was no sooner seated in the cozy parlor than she took the initiative.
"Since you proposed to me last week I have given the matter a great deal of thought, Mr. Chumpley."

"Mr. Chumpley! Why, you have called me Bertie for ages!"

"That's neither here nor there. I have concluded that I must decline the great honor you have proffered me."

"Ah! Certainly. But you must pardon me for not understanding just what you refer to. I have so much to think of in a social way, you know."

"But you must recall the last conversation you had with me."

"Deigned stupid of me, Mable, but it has slipped my memory. Something about the horse show?"

"Never mind, Mr. Chumpley. Don't incur the risk of overtaxing your mind in trying to recall our little talk."

"So sorry! But a fellow will forget some things. Must do it, you know, if you're in the whirl. Can't you just give me a hint?"

"It is of no consequence at all, sir. I only have a vague recollection of the conversation myself. But I'm not feeling well, Mr. Chumpley, and must ask you to excuse me for the evening."

"Too bad. And you look in brilliant health. Only temporary indisposition, of course. But I'll not detain you. I'm going straight home and coddle my brain till I bring back that talk."

"Do nothing of the kind. I never want to hear of it again!"

When he was gone she acknowledged to herself that there was much more to him than she had suspected, and that he had decidedly given her the worst of their little sparring match.

Chumpley walked down the street chuckling and congratulating himself. She always boasted gleefully of the men whom she had refused, but he had no fear that she would add him to the list.—Detroit Free Press.

Royalty at Work.

Royal ladies are the busiest women in the world. As a rule they are early risers, and have managed to accomplish a vast amount of reading and writing before the ordinary society woman is up.

Queen Victoria is famous with at least half-a-dozen European languages, and even at her present age does not feel that she has finished her education, but grapples daily with the difficulties of Hindustani.

The Empress Frederick of Germany still pursues the study of music and painting with the zeal of a young girl; and the younger empress, her daughter-in-law, besides looking after her household and children, rises early to copy important documents for the Emperor.

The Belgian Queen and Austrian Empress in former days employed their leisure in the study of Greek and in "breaking in" pet ponies. The Dowager Empress of Russia and the Princess of Wales have tastes in common; both are adepts at millinery and thorough housewives. The royal princesses can cook, and are accomplished, useful and sensible women.

Light requires eight minutes and eighteen seconds to pass from the sun to the earth when at its mean distance; therefore, when we look at the sun we see him, not where he actually is, but where he was about eight minutes and eighteen seconds ago; his true place is then always in advance of his apparent place.



ST. VALENTINE.

He had wooed the muse Panto,
She whom all the three Muses name,
So, in his lines staccato,
By the tinkering of his rhyme,
And when, as usual, he failed,
Made the sun his morning light,
On the sacred day of St. Valentine,
Did he lead up to his love.

Other invocations follow, and as the young man receives no attention from his divinity he again appeals to his saint:
St. Valentine! St. Valentine! She does not hear me yet—
What's this I see? A sign, dear me!

This vacant house
TO LET.

A valentine calendar in the shape of a

double heart is shown, and makes a very appropriate gift. The heart-shaped souvenir box of candy for very young ladies is a pleasant reminder of the season, and can be accompanied by a poetic missive.

A slate with a fancy frame, both slate and frame being an artistic imitation, offers this unique bit of advice:
But do not efface from the old corner-place,
Spouse out what you can of the old,
Make room when you can for the new,
The heart that beats warmly for you."

Ideal heads of beautiful modern women are sent as valentines with a sentiment written on the back of the card. These are given in water colors and quite expensive.

Some new comic valentines show a great improvement over the hideous caricatures of the past. Among the comic valentines are numberless small effects in love's bric-a-brac, in which mice or mon-

keys figure in really amusing designs, making attractive gifts for every body's work basket or writing desk. A bronze or leather cigar prettily tied with blue ribbons, holds a silver pencil and the appropriate lines accompany it. "May our friendship not end in spoke."

Amusing scenes may be witnessed daily at the valentine counter where a languid clerk—it will be noticed that valentine clerks always sell their wares under mixed turns over the love lines and mixes the billet doux of Cupid with Sunday school cards and other moral literature.

The writer cannot help thinking that St. Valentine has come down the centuries to renew love in our hearts once a year, and no one need be ashamed to encourage the happy practice.

Decorating Valentines.
A means of decorating the valentines is by the use of embossed pictures which children paste in scrap books. Cards cut from water-color paper may have two small pictures pasted neatly on, in place of the butterflies, and then tied together. A heart-shaped card may also have a pretty picture, a head or flower, in its center, and the edge finished like the others described. A pretty quotation, nicely written upon one of these rough surface cards, and a dainty bow of ribbon tied near one corner, makes a very pretty valentine, much prettier than could be purchased, with no great expense. The rough surface of this paper gives an artistic finish to the simplest bit of work, if carefully done.

Names of the Presidents.
The first five Presidents had no middle name, and McKinley is the seventh President without one. The list includes George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley.

verse which is ready for the postman of St. Valentine:
"St. Valentine's Day, and you will not think me crazy.
If I send you with my dearest love a golden-hearted daisy?
To find out if I love you, the petals pluck apart,
And when you count them one by one, you'll know you have my heart."

An amusing story is told of a St. Valentine's youth who went on a serenading expedition to his charmer's house. His effu-

FAVORS THE FARMER.

HISTORY SHOWS THAT PROTECTION BENEFITS HIM.

How the American Agricultural Interests Have Been Favored by Protective Duties.—Republican Party Favors International Bimetallism.

Some Tariff History.

Washington correspondence.
That the farming interest has always been benefited by a protective tariff and injured by a low tariff is apparent to those who have examined the tariff history of the United States.

It may be of interest, in view of the fact that the tariff of this country is about to be re-adjusted, to run hastily over our tariff history from the beginning down, and especially with reference to the various tariffs on the agricultural interests.

The first Congress was composed largely of farmers, and they at once saw the importance of encouraging and protecting manufacturing industries so that they might be free from dependence upon foreign nations for farming implements, clothing, arms for protection, and machinery, and at the same time make a home market for their products. In the opening lines of their first tariff they recognized this principle by saying: "Whereas, It is necessary for the support of the Government, for the discharge of the debt of the United States and for the encouragement and protection of manufacturers that duties be laid on imported goods, etc."

The tariff which was adopted by the first Congress, based upon the protective theory, resulted in prosperity to agriculture and a remarkable increase in the manufacturing industries and consequent demand for the produce of the farmer. This tariff for 1790 was practically doubled in 1812 by reason of the necessity for increased revenue to carry on the war with Great Britain, and increased prosperity followed.

In 1816 the free trade theory obtained control and a low tariff was adopted, resulting in great destruction of industries, idle labor, shoddy sales, low prices for farm produce, high prices for manufactured goods and a deficit in the treasury.

In 1824, the country having realized the disadvantages of a low tariff, both to the agriculturists and other industries upon which they were dependent for their prosperity, a new tariff was adopted, levying duties averaging 35 per cent. of the value of the articles upon which placed, and the result was immediately felt in the improvement of all kinds of business, which was enjoyed by the farmers as well as others.

In 1833, the "revenue tariff" idea again obtained control, the duties were cut down to less than 18 per cent, and as a result, factories closed, wages were reduced or laborers turned out of employment, the purchasing capacity of consumers was greatly crippled, farm products fell to an extremely low price, a panic followed, agriculture and commerce were paralyzed and the conditions were similar to those which the country had experienced under the low tariff of the past few years.

In 1842 the protectionists returned to power, the Whig party being in control, and a protective measure was adopted, under which came a marked development in industries, revival of agriculture, increase in immigration, activity in manufactures, and a consequently good home market, money plentiful and good and sufficient revenue for the Government. Commenting upon this period, Carey says: "Labor was everywhere in demand; planters had large crops and the domestic market grew with a rapidity that promised big prices; the produce of the farm was in demand and prices rose."

In 1846 the Whigs lost control of the government and the Democrats resumed power, enacting what is known as the "Walker Revenue Tariff," a Democratic measure in low rates of duty, levied purely for revenue and so adjusted as to prevent protection. While the depressing effect of this was not felt immediately, owing to external circumstances, the inevitable result came later and the manufacturing industries were depressed, prices of farm products and the agricultural interests suffered greatly, as they always have done under a low tariff.

In 1861 the Republican party came into power, and immediately adopted a protective tariff, which remained in operation with various unimportant changes, up to 1894. That agriculture prospered under this long period of protection is so well known to every man and woman of mature years that the details need not be discussed. No country was so prosperous during the thirty years which the United States had a constantly protective tariff, as our own, and no class of citizens were more prosperous than our farmers. Millions of new homes were established, the busy manufacturers and their busy millions of employees furnished a market for home products, and prosperity continued until the election of 1892 cast the shadow of an impending low tariff over the country.

The result of the success of Democracy and low tariff principles in 1892 is so fresh in the minds of every citizen of the United States as to need no comment. Low prices for farm produce, lack of consuming power among the people, financial depression because of lack of revenue to the government, all bore upon the agricultural interests and it is not surprising that in 1896 they voted for a return to protective tariff and prosperity.

No class of citizens in the United States have a greater interest in the protective tariff than the farmers. They recognize this is shown by the fact that the farming industry, representing wool, grain, meats, fruits and nuts, sugar, cotton, flax and hemp, and all the great staples, have been prominent and active and vigilant in their attendance upon the meetings of the Ways and Means Committee, and their presentation of arguments in favor of a thorough protection, and these arguments have favored not only a thorough protection for their own industries but a like protection for the manufacturing industries generally. The farmers and those interested in agriculture have come thoroughly to recognize the fact that the prosperity of the manufacturing industries of the country means prosperity to them-

selves and that depression among the manufacturers of the United States means a reduced demand for farm products and a reduction in prices. The idea of a home market has thoroughly taken possession of the minds of the farmers. They recognize that it is far better to sell their products to the people of the United States than to be compelled to send them abroad in competition with the cheap labor of other countries. They recognize that the people of the United States will consume more of farm products, buy more freely and pay better prices if there is plentiful employment and good wages. It is with this thought in mind that they have asked generous protection for other industries as well as their own.

One important fact relative to the tariff question now before the public should constantly be kept in mind by the farmers in this country and by every citizen. The fact is that a tariff cannot be made in a minute, and that when made it cannot in the next minute produce prosperity. The people on November 6, 1892, elected a free trade Congress and President, yet it was not until August 28, 1894, that the free trade tariff had been formed, enacted and put into operation. It is not probable that such a length of time will elapse between the election of 1896 and the enactment of a protective tariff. Yet it must be remembered that the Republican party is not in complete control of the Senate, and may not be so even after March 4.

It is liable, therefore, to be hampered in its efforts for prompt action by this fact, and it must not be supposed that the prosperity of the country has had reason to expect from the election of 1896 will come until the protective tariff can be placed upon the statute books and given time to produce its effect upon the manufacturing industries, which, in turn, will produce their beneficial effect upon the farming industries and thus give prosperity to all.

Friendly to Bimetallism.

There no longer remains a doubt in the mind of any observer of the thorough good faith of the leaders of the Republican party in regard to international bimetallism. There were some people here during the campaign and a few since the campaign who were inclined to smile when the pledges of the Republican platform in favor of international bimetallism were spoken of, but they no longer do so. Every one is now convinced that President-elect McKinley and the leaders of the party generally are prepared to make an earnest and vigorous effort in behalf of international action.

It goes without saying that all interests here have been watching the movements of the Republicans upon the subject since the campaign, with great interest. Even the people of the East recognized when the campaign was over, if they did not so recognize before it ended, that a large majority of the people of the United States desire to increase the use of silver if it can be accomplished with safety. They also recognized on the morning of the 4th of November that the people had mingled intelligence and thoughtfulness with their desire for an increased use of silver in our currency by voting for the candidate of the party which had pledged itself to genuine bimetallism through international action, rather than the party whose plans would have produced silver monometallism through an effort to resume the free and unlimited coinage of silver without the co-operation of any other nation.

Canadian Reciprocity.

No trade agreement or reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada will be satisfactory to the American people which does not accord as complete protection to the American farmer as to the American workshop. This should be firmly understood at the outset. Any arrangement which should admit Canadian products like hay, wool, sheep, potatoes, barley and eggs into the American market free of duty would not only be distinctly violative of every principle of protection, but would mean disaster for a multitude of farmers in the border States. Such an arrangement would amount to free trade in those products between the Republic and the Dominion.

Not will any agreement or treaty be acceptable which brings American manufacturers into actual competition on the same terms with British manufacturers in the Canadian market. As is well known, Canada cannot enter into an arrangement of this kind without the consent of the British Foreign Office, and the inflexible policy of that office always insists that the same concessions shall be granted to the products of the United Kingdom as are granted to those of a foreign country. So long as these products did not really come into competition with American products the United States could have no cause for objection.—New York Commercial-Advertiser.

Colossal Impudence.

It required colossal impudence for William J. Bryan to rail at the single gold standard at a banquet held in Chicago in memory of Andrew Jackson, but the Nebraska mountebank was fully equal to the occasion. Just as he claimed during the late campaign to represent the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and other American immortals, he endeavored to pose at the Chicago gathering as the sole and legitimate successor of the old hero of New Orleans. His attempt was a gross insult to the dead. It was under the second administration of President Jackson that the gold standard was practically first adopted in this country, and it has remained the standard of the Republic from that day to this.

Ignorance W. A. Factor.

Attention is called to the fact that the Chicago clearing-house, representing all the leading banks in that city, by its timely interposition and in assuming 75 per cent. of all the claims against the National Bank of Illinois, prevented a serious panic and saved the credit of hundreds of depositors who would have gone to the wall but for this action. Attention is called to this act chiefly because it was charged during the late campaign that clearing-houses were bankers' trusts, used to corner the money market. No charge could have been made of greater ignorance on the part of those making it, but ignorance was a large factor in the Bryan campaign.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

The anti-railroad pass fever has broken out in the Legislature in most virulent form. The question has been frequently discussed since the session began, and many members have renewed passes sent them. Tuesday afternoon the Senate gave notice of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution making it an offense punishable by removal from office for any public official to accept a free railroad pass or a telegraph, telephone or express frank. It is not improbable that such a proposition will be submitted to the people at the fall election. Notice has been given of an insolvency bill which makes invalid the naming of preferred creditors in chattel mortgages, and permits an insolvent to turn over to the agent of a court all his assets and then be relieved from further liability. The bill further provides that in cases of involuntary insolvency the creditor may, upon a satisfactory showing of such insolvency, force an assignment. It is proposed to give to township authority to purchase gravel pits, stone quarries and road-making machinery for the purpose of improving the highways. Other bills presented include the repeal of the law taxing mortgages on real estate, for the appropriation of \$20,000 for a Governor's residence, to increase the uniform retail liquor-tax to \$750 and to require the payment of a specific tax of 5 per cent. on net earnings by sleeping, palace and chair car companies.

In the matter of the nomination of William Hartsuff, of Port Huron, for inspector-general, the Senate held a protracted executive session, Wednesday, and the battle was vigorously waged. The fact that Hartsuff is not a State addition brought about his defeat. J. B. Chaswell, of Port Huron, for salt inspector, was confirmed. The appropriation bills are beginning to make their appearance. Notices were given of bills appropriating \$120,000 for the industrial school for boys, \$105,000 for the Michigan mining school, \$10,000 for the Mackinac island State park, and \$20,000 for a residence for the Governor. The disposition is to send all appropriation bills closely and cut them to the quick. A shot was taken at commercial agencies by the introduction of a bill prohibiting them or any individual from making, publishing or circulating any statement whatever as to the financial standing of a firm or corporation without the latter's consent. Bills limiting railroad rates and the rate of interest on Michigan to 2 cents a mile, limiting the fee for the privileges of a sleeping car to \$1 a night and requiring companies to pay a license fee of \$50 a year for each car were noticed.

Representative Dickinson, the only colored member of the Legislature, has given notice of a bill for the suppression of mob violence. It is modeled after the Ohio law and provides that persons suffering at the hands of mobs shall recover from the county in which the assault takes place a sum not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000, the extent of the injuries to govern. The legal heirs of persons killed by mobs will be entitled to recover \$5,000. The county, in turn, will be entitled to recover the amount paid for damages and a participant in the assault. In case a mob goes from one county to another and there resorts to violence the latter county will pay the bill and recover from the former. Bills were introduced Thursday providing that persons acquitted of crime on the ground of insanity shall be sent to the asylum for dangerous and criminal insane for the minimum term of three years; also providing for the collection and publishing of divorce statistics. Bills were noticed requiring railroad companies to carry bicycles as baggage, and preventing the forfeiture of fire insurance policies for violation of any condition when such violation is without prejudice to the insured. Action upon Governor Angell's nomination of Arthur C. Bird of Highland and Thomas F. Marston of Bay City for members of the State Board of Agriculture for terms of six years was postponed.

A bill proposing a tax of 50 cents per year on bicycles was introduced Friday. It is said to be in the interest of the man, as it provides that the revenue from the tax be placed in a special fund to be used for the construction of bicycle roads. The supervisors and a committee of wheelmen in each county are designated to determine what roads shall be repaired. There is a strong sentiment among legislators in favor of the enactment of a liquor law similar to the Nicholson law in Indiana, and the indications are that such a measure will be favorably reported at an early day. There is a decided tendency to make the liquor laws more stringent than ever before, and it is not improbable that the present county location law will be extended to cities, villages, townships and wards.

Chief Clear Sky.

Lord Aberdeen, the governor general of Canada, now bears, besides numerous other titles, the name of Chief Sky. He has been made a chief of the Seneca tribe in the recent fair of these Indians on their reservation. In the council-house there were, on either hand of the governor general, chiefs of the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, Tuscaroras and Delaware.

The initiation was in front of the grand stand. Lord Aberdeen was led through lines of Indians, the chief who conducted him moving in a sort of half-dance and chanting a song.

A blind chief, famous for his eloquence, talked in his native tongue to the newly initiated Seneca, and the governor general begged the interpreter to express his thanks to his "brother chief."

The new civilization was everywhere apparent. The farewell greeting to the new chief was "three white wings and a tiger." A bicycle was seen at an Indian house; the band was composed of Indians, and played the national anthem. Cooper's red man is a thing of the past.

This and That.

In A. D. 100, Hierocles mentions a substance, which he calls saccharon, as a great dainty among the people of East.

The dentists, almost to a man, are in favor of candy, as it makes liberal additions to their business all the year round.

A soul occupied with great ideas best performs small duties; the divinest deeds of life penetrate most clearly into the meanest emergencies.—James Martineau.

The Arabic used in the Koran differs as much from the Arabic used in ordinary conversation and intercourse in the East as the Latin differs from the Italian. The Koran Arabic is that of the literary classes; the colloquial Arabic that of the common people.
Lasson was in love with the Princess Leonora d'Este, in honor of whom his "Jerusalem Delivered" was written. She returned his affection, and although her relatives would not permit her to marry him, she steadfastly refused all suitors and remained single for his sake.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Convention.

To the Republican electors of the State of Michigan: The Republican electors of the State of Michigan, and all others who may desire to unite with them in upholding the principles of the Republican party, as declared in its platform, are hereby requested to send delegates to the State Convention of said party, to be held at the Auditorium, in the city of Detroit, on Tuesday, February 23d, 1897, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Crawford county is entitled to two delegates.

DENTON M. FERRY,

CHAIRMAN.
DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 15th 1897.

Republican Convention.

The Republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention, by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, Saturday, Feb. 20th., 1897, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Detroit, February 23d., 1897. Also to nominate a Commissioner of Schools for Crawford County, and to attend to any other business that may properly come before it.

The several townships are entitled to delegates, as follows:
Ball, 2 Frederic, 2
Blaine, 2 Grove, 2
Beaver Creek, 3 Grayling, 17
Center Plains, 3 Maple Forest, 3
South Branch, 2

R. D. CONNINE, CHAIRMAN.
JOHN STALEY, Sec.

Cleveland, Carlisle & Co. seem determined to keep up the deficit to the last day in the morning. Last month it reached the eight million mark.

Democratic papers frequently refer to the cutting down of pensions to the extent of \$20,000,000, but none dwell on the fact that but for this one retrenchment, the deficit would have been just that much larger.

The great middle West is the center of the universe, and the Nation at large is perfectly safe with such men as McKinley, Sherman, Gage, Alger, and Wilson in the front. Not a single interest will be neglected.—Inter-Ocean.

Idaho Democrats helped to elect a Populist to the United States Senate, and now it is discovered that he cannot make a speech. This is the most flimsy trick ever played on the Populist party.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Twelve states have never had a representative in the Cabinet, but one of them, California, has an excellent prospect of dropping out of the list. The Republicans of California made a great fight last year, and fully earned a special mark of appreciation.

Alabama has abandoned the Australian ballot. The method of voting matters little if the final majority is to be fixed up as usual in the black belt, where the figures are manipulated to make a democratic stronghold.

The objection to a Republican who voted for a Democrat in 1894 is largely removed when the number of Democrats is called to mind who never voted for a Republican until 1896, but intend to keep it up for the rest of their days.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Boston Post begs "Democrats to get together." But if they should the plugs would not care to go all the way to Nevada to see Corbett and Fitz pound each other when they could have better sport at home.—Inter-Ocean.

It grieves the esteemed Boston Herald to discover that Gov. Pingree is not polite. It may grieve the Herald also to discover that Governor Pingree does not care a continental whether he's polite or not.—Detroit Tribune.

There certainly is encouragement in the reports of the weekly trade journals, showing from week to week a large net increase in the number of manufacturing establishments in operation. This means a correspondingly increased demand for labor and an increased demand for the things manufactured. Both capital and labor in the productive enterprises are encouraged by the promise of an early revision of the tariff on protection lines, and of more favorable business conditions in the near future.—Det. Journal.

February is the shortest month in the year, and the people are glad of it, for with March comes in McKinley.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

Stomach Not Just Right.

Here is what will cure it. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, a palatable certain remedy for Constipation, Indigestion, Chronic Sick Headache, Summer Complaint, or any trouble of the stomach or bowels. For sale in 10c bottles (10 doses 10c) and in 50c and \$1.00 sizes by L. Fournier.

Idaho does not expect to make any noise or disturbance in the United States Senate. Her new Senator has never been known to make a speech over two minutes long. How he ever got to be a leading Populist is a great mystery.—Inter Ocean.

Does Your Head Ache?

Ten to one the cause is a bad condition of the stomach and digestive organs. A sure Relief and cure is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, the perfect laxative and digestive cordial, so pleasant to the taste, the children love it. A 10c trial bottle proves its merits. Also in 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Governor Pingree's legislature in Michigan doesn't seem to understand the way cooks are made. A bill is now before the House which provides that no domestic servant shall leave her employment nor be discharged therefrom without a week's notice. To keep a mad cook in the kitchen for a week, by an act of the Legislature, would make sport in any neighborhood that would last for a month.—Inter-Ocean.

A Preacher.

of Waterloo, Ind., Rev. S. B. Klotz, writes: "I have been afflicted over 20 years with dyspepsia or sour stomach. Have tried different remedies without much benefit. A 10c bottle of Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, gave me great benefit. Have taken nearly one large bottle, and feel like a different man." L. Fournier's Drug Store.

After stealing a governorship two years ago, by a contest, the Legislature has now prevented a contest by requiring a bond of \$25,000 from a Republican who demands it. The deposit would probably be stolen if placed in the hands of the ballot-box stuffers. The Democrats of Tennessee are determined to hold on to the governorship.

Pulmonary Consumption.

My wife has been troubled with weak lungs, and was pronounced to be in the last stages of pulmonary consumption. She commenced taking White Wine of Tar, and received relief at once, and is now using the fourth bottle, and her health is better than for many years. We cheerfully recommend it to all.

Brooklyn Station, Mo.
Rev. J. R. FLY.
SUSAN E. FLY.

SHAMEFUL.

It is very hard for an old copperhead to forgive a Union soldier, who was active and efficient during the war; most particularly is it hard for the copperhead of the St. Louis Republic to forgive General Alger for his good services in behalf of the Union. No sooner was the announcement made, that General Alger would be McKinley's Secretary of War than the Republic published an editorial intimating that the records in the War department show that General Alger's military conduct was thoroughly displeasing to Custer, Sheridan and Merritt; that General Alger showed an irresistible disposition to disobey orders and absent himself from the field of battle; that when not on the sick list Alger's chosen field of activity was Washington City, where he would be free from the annoyance of flying bullets.

The truth is that General Alger's soldier record is one that any soldier might be proud of. He was promoted on the recommendations of Sheridan and Custer, and these officers were his most devoted friends as long as they lived. Instead of being at Washington he was in the field, except when he was suffering from wounds. The official reports show that he was complimented for his good work at Boonsville, Miss., July 1st, 1862, by General Sheridan; that he was specially mentioned in General Custer's report of the cavalry operations at Gettysburg; and that he was promoted on the recommendation of General Sheridan for his gallantry in the Shenandoah Valley campaign in 1864.

General Alger has been a favorite with old soldiers of the Union army because they know his army records, and because they appreciated his soldierly qualities and his generous sympathy for unfortunate veterans. It is a shame and an outrage that at this late day any Ishmaelite should raise his hand against such a splendid soldier as was General Alger.—Globe Democrat.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$180 and expense. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5th, 1897.

Nations, like individuals, must be judged by their records rather than by their assertions. England has along diplomatic record, and it is practically all one way—that of turning every thing possible to her own advantage. When one studies that record and bring a little every-day common sense to bear upon that arbitration treaty, he is very apt to arrive at the conclusion, that the amendments reported to the Senate by the committee on foreign relations are wise and necessary precautions to prevent England taking a future advantage of the United States by claiming the right to submit matters to arbitration which should not be submitted. And no one who will take the trouble to ascertain the obligations of King Oscar, of Sweden, to England ought to doubt the wisdom of striking out that clause of the treaty, which made King Oscar the umpire. No matter how honest a man may be he cannot help being biased in favor of those to whom he is obligated. In addition to these arguments in favor of the amendments to the treaty, the criticism of them by the English press indicates very plainly, that the original treaty was considered more favorable to England than the United States.

Although the Republicans are as yet only certain of having 43 Senators after March 4th, there is no longer any doubt about the Senate passing the Republican tariff bill at the coming extra session of Congress. Indeed the votes to pass it are already assured. The Ways and Means committee is making good progress in the preparation of the new tariff bill, and Chairman Dingley has no doubts about its being ready to be reported as soon as the new House is ready to receive it. The Republicans of the committee have been unusually harmonious in their opinions on the schedules of the bill that have up to this time been completed, and there is no reason to suppose that they will let otherwise upon any portion of the bill.

There is more or less discussion among the Republicans in Congress on the views of Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury select, based largely upon a letter he wrote to the chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in 1894, and a recent newspaper interview purporting to quote Mr. Gage. In view of this "discussion" the opinion expressed of Mr. Gage by several republican members of the present House Committee on Banking and Currency is both timely and interesting. Chairman Walker said: "I think Mr. Gage a very able and practical man, and a business man before he is a banker. I think, when he realizes what the public sentiment is, that he will accomplish what he has suggested in his letter in a way that will be acceptable to the people. Certainly after a study of the situation he will act as circumstances will compel him to do, when he takes the management of the treasury."

Representative Brosius said: "I do not think the views expressed by Mr. Gage two years ago are such as he would deem wise at the present time. I have great faith in his intelligence and experience as a banker, and believe, that he has a conscientious purpose to do his best to relieve the monetary situation from its difficulties, which will guide him to a suitable safe, and conservative policy in relation to our money."

Representative McCleary said: "Regarding the increase of bank circulation and the reduction of the tax thereon, I presume there will be much difference of opinion. What the process should be for the retiring of the greenbacks without unduly contracting the currency, I am not willing to say off hand. I think while Mr. Gage has given his views in perfect good faith, the fact that he now is to assume the responsibility himself, as with every right-minded man, will serve to intensify his thoughts. The pressing of thought through that not crucible will refine it in some ways that he himself is not now conscious of." There is a general disposition among the Republicans to express confidence in the successful administration of the treasury by Mr. Gage.

Representative Curtis, of Kansas, says of the Free-Homestead Bill, which is now on the House calendar: "The bill was introduced, when introduced by Mr. Flynn, the delegate from Oklahoma, to be only a local measure, but it was amended in the Senate so that it became a general bill, and my understanding of it now is that it covers all public lands where the title has not been perfected. The bill has not yet become a law, and it is by no means certain that it will."

The Senate has given up a considerable portion of this week to the Nicaragua Canal Bill and the several resolutions dealing with the somewhat complicated relations of the government to the Pacific Railroads, while the House in addition to the appropriation bills has settled several contested election cases.

Two important amendments have

PUBLIC NOTICE!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

The H. JOSEPH COMPANY will dissolve partnership April 25th, 1897. We are going to close

OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK
to settle up our affairs, and everything will be sold **REGARDLESS OF COST.**

We do not want to quote Prices, but call and see. It will be for **YOUR INTEREST TO DO SO.**

Remember that not a Dollars worth of Goods will be added to our stock. Take advantage of this great

DISSOLUTION SALE.
First come, first served.

This sale commences February 9th., and ends April 20th., and is for CASH ONLY.

H. JOSEPH COMPANY,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

\$1.00 —THE— \$1.00
WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

It is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly published today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest reports of all political affairs.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.

It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines.

Its Youth's Department is the finest of its kind.

It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day. The Inter Ocean gives twelve pages of reading matter each week and being published in Chicago is better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Allegheny Mountains than any other paper.

\$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00

The Daily and Sunday Editions of The Inter Ocean are the best of their kind. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

been offered to the Nicaragua Canal Bill, one by Senator Teller, providing that a survey shall precede the government guarantee of bonds, and that if the estimated cost shall exceed \$150,000,000 nothing shall be done without further legislation by Congress; and another by Senator Vilas, striking out the whole bill, and providing for a commission to investigate the subject.

Protection secures to the American farmer and the American laborer the American market. That one market they are sure of under Protection, and it is the best market in the world. It is better than all the markets of the world put together. Free Trade takes away from American producers the American market and does not secure to them any market whatever, however mean and paltry. If it is an advantage for American producers to have a sure market, then a Protective tariff is an advantage to them. But facts have impressed upon the American people the value and the benefits of Protection as no argument could. Arguments may be forgotten, but the facts of four years of hard times under partial Free Trade will never be forgotten by those who lived through them.—American Economist

The Russian Minister of the Treasury, in his report, which has just been issued, calls attention to the advantages of protective duties and to the immense strides constantly being made in Russian industries.

Canada escaped last year with a deficit of only \$324,652. Business was as dull there as in the United States, but the administration is not weighed down by a Wilson bill monstrous.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$180 and expense. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Louis E. Parker and Francis Parker, his wife, to Mary A. Westlake, dated August 2d, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of September A. D. 1894, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 159, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee,
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Jan 15-1897

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William Woodburn, Henry E. Woodburn, his wife, to Mary A. Westlake, dated June 15th, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 13th day of June A. D. 1894, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 327, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Four hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-seven cents and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 17th day of April A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 8 per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situated in the township of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The west half of the west half of section thirty-four (34) township twenty-six (26) north of Range three (3) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, be the same more or less.

MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee,
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Jan 15-1897

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat Lists. Showed advertisers avail themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington Bros., of New York & Pittsburg.

WINTER IS COMING!

And with it Comes
THE FINEST LINE OF

UNDERWEAR
& **OVERSHIRTS**

FOR THE
FALL TRADE.

That was Ever
Shown in the COUNTY.

"STALEY'S WESTERN MADE"
WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS



A. C. STALEY MFG. CO.
FACTORY SOUTH BEND — IND.

These Goods are a guaranteed stock, to which we wish to call your attention. Our line is complete, and we advise you to visit our store before purchasing elsewhere.

You will find just what the Stylish Man or the hardest Toiler, may want, at prices to sell the goods.

You will find solid comfort in the A. C. Staley brand of Underwear. It is warm and fits correctly.

This brand can be found only at the store of
Salling, Hanson & Co.

FRESH BULK

OYSTERS

ORANGES, and LEMONS,

—ALSO A FULL LINE OF—

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,
TABLETS, PENCILS, BOX PAPER, &c., at

J. W. SORENSON'S, Grayling, Michigan.

We will send you

"The Michigan Farmer"

—AND THE—

A BARGAIN!! "Crawford Avalanche" \$1.85
Both one year, for only

You can find no Agricultural paper that will give you as much solid, practical matter devoted to the farm as "The Michigan Farmer" with its twenty pages filled each week with articles from the most practical and successful farmers in the country.

The market reports are as complete and reliable as time and money can make them.

Send direct to "The Michigan Farmer," Detroit, Mich., for a free Sample Copy. Address all orders for subscription to the

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

—AND THE—

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE,

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS,

ONE YEAR, FOR

\$1.35.

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presidential campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Ask for prosperity, at Claggett's.

T. M. Odell, of Center Plains, was in town, Monday.

Sweet Mixed Pickles at Claggett's.

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove, was in town, last Friday.

Pure Buckwheat Flour, at Claggett's.

Ye editor was at Grayling during the week.—Ros. News.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co.

Mrs. R. W. Ward, of Roscommon, was in town one day last week.

Buy a suit of Staleys Underwear at the store of S. E. & Co.

E. A. Scriber, of South Branch, was in town one day last week.

Archie Howard, treasurer of Maple Forest, was in town last Saturday.

John Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Monday.

Mrs. L. Meadows is in Bay City for treatment for disease of the lungs.

Railroad employees report that business is increasing on the M. C. Railroad.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent, No. 102 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, February 13th.

Have you used Upper Crust Flour? If not, why not. Sold by S. S. Claggett.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 13th, at the usual hour.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

M. R. Smith, who is cutting ties and pulp wood in Maple Forest, with F. Owens, was in town, Monday.

You should try a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. It is the best and is for sale by S. E. & Co.

Chief Ambjornson has been acting as chief engineer of Bates & Co's, delivery rig during the past week.

Don't miss the Lewiston Band concert at Hanson's hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 12th, 1897.

Rev. Potter returned from his trip to Bay City, Saginaw, etc., last Saturday evening.

Mrs. Larson, mother of Nels Larson, Jeweler, fell one day last week, and fractured several ribs.

Miss Maude Parsons is visiting with friends in Owosso, and writes that she is having a pleasant time.

Mrs. Stevens, of Bay City, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Trowley, has returned home.

Mrs. P. Mickelson returned from her visit with friends at Osceola, last week.

S. C. Knight and family returned from their homestead in Montmorency county, last Saturday.

Every farmer in this county should take the "Michigan Farmer." Read the prospectus and our offer in another column.

We do not give tickets with your purchase, but sell Goods at hard times prices. Give us your orders. S. E. & Co.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., will be held next Monday evening, the 15th, at the usual hour.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 358, F. & A. M., on this Thursday evening, the 11th, at the usual hour.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 13th, at the usual hour.

Don't buy your Flour, Sugar or Groceries until you get our prices. We can save you money. Selling, Hanson & Co.

The best musical treat of the season, Lewiston Cornet Band concert, at Hanson's hall, on Friday evening, February 12th, 1897.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town last Thursday. He brought in over 75 pounds of dressed grass pike.

Mrs. D. M. Kneeland, of Lewiston, was in town several days last week, as the guest of Mrs. L. Eourprie, and other friends.

There will be a democratic caucus at the law office of James K. Wright, on Friday evening, February 12th, at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. L. S. Benson is in Owosso arranging to go into business in that city. The family will leave Grayling about the first of March.

Conductor Chisholm has moved in to the Harder building.

Mrs. J. E. McKnight is suffering from a severe attack of LaGrippe.

Dentist Ellis will be in Grayling, on Wednesday the 17th, and remain two weeks. Office, Mrs. Knight's Parlors.

L. Mortenson has a large supply of Multiply Onion Sets, which he will sell cheap, by the quart or peck. Call soon.

C. P. Robinson has moved into the Poor House as custodian, and to prevent the stealing of the buildings and fences.

Len J. Patterson, of the Tawas Herald, is soliciting the painting of buggies etc., in connection with his other business.

Comrade Babcock, of West Branch, was in town last Saturday, on his way home from Gaylord, and made us a pleasant call. Come again.

Marius Hanson is at the Alma Sanitarium for treatment for some indisposition brought on by too close application to business during the past ten years.

If you are looking for bargains be sure and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.50.

Owing to sickness and other unavoidable circumstances, the supplement containing the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors will not appear until next week.

Leave your order at the store of S. E. & Co., for one dollar's worth of Sugar and see how many pounds you will receive. We beat them all on prices.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will give their annual New England Supper, at W. R. C. hall, on Friday Evening, the 12th, to which all are cordially invited. Supper 25 cents.

L. G. Adams, of Lapeer county, has leased the Curtis farm in South Branch. He has already moved his family, and will take possession at once. Mr. Adams was a resident here 15 years ago.—Ros. News.

Hugh L. Conary in his entertainment, "Around the Stars" at the M. E. Church, week before last, was certainly fine. He is the most finished and entertaining elocutionist that ever visited Grayling, without any exception.

George Davidson, a former well known resident of South Branch township, died at his residence in Beaver township, Bay County, last week. Deceased was the father of Mrs. George Hall, of South Branch.—Roscommon News.

We have no ordinance against the wearing of high hats by the ladies, but last Thursday evening, at the entertainment, they all removed their hats by request of the manager, except a very few, but some of them were stunning when their high was considered.

Buy a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. The best Spring Wheat Flour made. The quality and price will surprise you. For sale by S. E. & Co.

No Chinaman is allowed to take part in a New Year celebration until he had paid all his debts. A modified form of that law in this country that would prevent a man from celebrating on any holiday until he had paid his newspaper subscription, would be a good thing for publishers of country newspapers.

The entertainment at the M. E. Church, last Tuesday evening, by the "Detroit Ladies Trio," was certainly an enjoyable one, and was an improvement over the one given by them when they were here before. The attendance was large, and the Epworth League added considerably to their treasury.

Mrs. Thomas Wakeley started to return home from West Virginia, where she had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. G. Rose, on receipt of the news of the sad accident, last week, and was taken with heart failure, and had to return. Mr. Wakeley left on Saturday morning to accompany her home.

Pete Hanson came in from Houghton Lake, last Saturday and paid a visit to Grayling. He informs us that they are now milking 50 cows on the farm, and are making arrangements to start a creamery. They now have 125 head of cattle on the farm, and expect to increase the number to 400 next summer.—Roscommon News.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to acknowledge our appreciation of the kindness shown by the many friends, who during the sickness of our darling Mabel, and after the bereavement, manifested their sympathy in words and kindly assistance.

May as many comforting words be spoken, and as kindly acts performed for you and yours, when you shall need them, as you have given us. We sincerely thank you.

EDWARD A. KEELER,
EMMA L. KEELER,
EDNA KEELER-VAN DUSEN.

Men's Plush Caps, 39 cents to close them out, at Claggett's.

There will be no services at the M. E. church next Sunday, on account of the pastors absence. Sunday School at the usual hour.

All who propose attending the inauguration ceremonies at Washington, D. C., March 3d., will be given a low rate of fare by the Michigan Central. For rates and particulars as to the trip, apply to the agents of the company.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Eourprie, drugist.

The Michigan Central Railroad will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, to all who wish to attend the annual meeting of the Michigan Republican Club, at Detroit, on the 22d or the Republican State Convention on the 23rd. Tickets will be on sale February 20th, 21st, and 22nd, and good for return until the 24th.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Feb. 5th, 1897.

Blackmore, John. J. J. A.

Forsberg, Oskar. Lamant.

Johnson, J. Miller. Otto 2.

Jandron, Theo. Magoon, Mary.

Reid, Mrs. J. A.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

Lewiston Items.—Journal.

Fine weather.

Social events are scarce.

Sheriff Nelson went over to Atlanta, this week.

Dr. McKinnon and Miss Lizzie Mantz were Atlanta visitors yesterday.

Arthur Cady was up from Grayling Tuesday, calling on old friends.

Dr. Traver returned from his visit with his family at Detroit, on Tuesday.

Attorney Geo. L. Alexander, of Grayling, transacted business in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. D. M. Kneeland went to Grayling, Wednesday, to make a short visit.

P. B. Johnson returned to Grayling Saturday, after several days visit with relatives in town.

Miss Anna Canfield, of Grayling, was the guest of her friend, Miss Marie Mantz, over Sunday.

Henry Bauman departed on Monday for Cincinnati, and Wheeling, West Va., to attend a meeting of the Lumber Dealer's Association.

Miss Mary Mantz, cashier at the Company's store, has been confined to the house during the past week with sickness. During her absence from the store Miss Gertrude Bliss filled the position of cashier.

E. W. Amliden while employed on the carriage at the Co's. mill to-day, had his right foot caught in the blocks of the carriage, breaking the toe and badly smashing the foot.

The Lewiston Cornet Band gave their concert at Grayling next Friday night, owing to the high price asked for a train by the M. C. Railroad, \$7.50—the excursion has been given up and the band and others will go down on the regular train.

President Cleveland has issued an order by which the Pension agencies at Detroit, Mich., Concord, N. H., Augusta, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Pa., Louisville, Ky., Knoxville, Tenn., Milwaukee, Wis., Des Moines, Iowa and Topeka, Kansas, will be discontinued, September 1st.

Under the arrangement agencies will be continued at Boston, N. Y. City, Philadelphia, Washington City, Indianapolis, Columbus, San Francisco and Chicago, and a new one to be established at St. Louis. Pensioners who have been paid heretofore at Detroit, will have to send their vouchers to Indianapolis. This may result in a small saving to the Government but will cause a great deal of inconvenience and delay to the pensioners.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Miss Mabel Keeler, who had been sick for a long time with lung trouble, died last Sunday morning at five o'clock. The funeral services were held at the M. E. church on Monday evening, and were conducted by Revs. Potter and Cope. Rev. Cope preaching the sermon. The floral tributes from friends, the Epworth League, and the Sunday School class of which she was a member, were appropriate and beautiful, the casket being covered with them. The body was taken to Marshall, Michigan, for interment. The parents and sister have the sincere sympathy of all in their sad bereavement.

Obituary will appear next week.

Gold or silver will pay for the supper to be given by the Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church, at W. R. C. hall to-morrow evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend and partake of this grand old fashioned New England Supper, to be given with all the peculiarities, customs, costumes and speech of the days of George and Martha Washington. Twenty-five cents will pay for the supper and an unique old fashioned literary entertainment to be given by the young people of Grayling. Supper from 5 to 8 p. m.

DIED.—At his home in Centerville, Mich., Saturday, Feb. 6th, Alonzo Palmer, aged 69 years. The deceased was a pioneer of southern Michigan, who has led an active business life, and whose friends are only numbered by counting those who knew him. To me he was not only a brother, but like unto a father, counselor and friend. By the example of an absolutely incorruptible life, filled with acts of kindness toward all with whom he came in contact, he had tried to teach me how to live, and as I stood beside him in his last hours he showed me how a man should die. His body rests beside his wife in Maple Grove Cemetery, in Hudson. He leaves three sons, grown to manhood, to emulate his virtues, and to cultivate, as he did, a spirit of large hearted charity and the universal brotherhood of man. O. P.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merit. These pills are easy in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by L. Eourprie, druggist.

In the February Century General Porter in his recollections of "Campaigning with Grant" recounts anecdotes and describes incidents of the movements of the army from Spottsylvania to the North Anna. Gen. Porter records Grant's hearing under receipt of bad news, and sets forth the General's relations with his subordinates and his comments on various movements, and in brief gives the look of events as seen from the headquarters point of view.

The true Remedy.

W. M. Repine, Editor Tieskiva, Ill., "Chief" says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy, until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough &c." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures, and his sides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The February issue of St. Nicholas is the Midwinter Holiday number. Frances Courtenay Baylor, whose story, "Juan and Juanita," was one of St. Nicholas's pronounced successes, begins a new serial for girls, "Miss Nina Barrow." George Kennan, in "A Siberian Scare," tells one of his experiences in the wilds of that country. Julia Taft Bayne furnishes a paper about "Willie and Tadd Lincoln," who were playmates of her brother. As a companion article to this is a paper on "The Birthplace of President Lincoln," by George H. Yenowine. Mr. Yenowine tells a story of the rescue from death by drowning of Lincoln by one of his schoolmates, that Mr. Yenowine took down from the lips of the surviving actor in the incident. Charles Thaxter Hill, in "An Alarm of Fire by Telegraph," describes the wonderful fire-alarm system of New York, and draws many stirring pictures. "The Tale of the Discontented Weathercock" is the final story in "The City of Stories," by Frank M. Bicknell. The serials "Master Skylark," "June's Garden," "The Last Three Soldiers," and "The True story of Marco Polo," have interesting instalments. There are many sketches, poems and jingles in the number, all fully illustrated.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist.

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

FOR RENT.—Acottage of 5 rooms, with wood shed and stable, in good order. Enquire at this office.

J. C. HANSON.

Glad Tidings for Asthma Sufferers.

Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick and positive relief to all cases.—L. Fournier.

The Canfield tract of Pine lying in the N. W. corner of Missaukee county, is one of the finest left in the State, and it is reported that it will be cut this year and manufactured either at Lake City or Muskegon, by the Thayer Lumber Co., of the latter place.

YOU should know that FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR is absolutely the best remedy for all diseases of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dealers are authorized to guarantee it to give satisfaction in all cases. L. Fournier.

The Michigan Press Association holds its mid-winter meeting in Detroit, on the 22d. Headquarters will be at the Cadillac. This meeting of the association combines business and pleasure. A complimentary banquet will be tendered the association on Tuesday evening by the proprietors of the Cadillac, and on the following day they will be the guests of the Fellewcraft Club.

The Most Fatal Disease.

It is not generally known that more adults die of Kidney trouble than any other disease. When the first symptoms of this disease appear, no time should be lost in taking Foley's Kidney Cure, which is guaranteed or money refunded.—L. Fournier.

"A Man and Some Others" is the title of a story by Stephen Crane, author of the "Red Badge of Courage," which appears in The Century for February, and which is said to be from a literary point of view, one of the best pieces of writing by this popular author. It is a story of the Western plains, and includes a conflict at arms between American and Mexican herders.

Statistics show that thousands of infants and children yearly die of membranous croup. We do not exaggerate when we state that every one of these innocents could have been saved, had Foley's Honey and Tar been given them in time. Can you afford to be without it in your household?—L. Fournier.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican electors of Grayling township will meet in caucus, at the Town Hall, Friday evening, the 19th day of February to elect 17 delegates to the County Convention.

By Order of T. P. Committee.

NOTICE.

I have a competent blacksmith at work in the shop adjoining my residence, on Ogema street, and am prepared to do all kinds of repairing or shoeing promptly, and at reasonable prices, and will exchange work for wood or farm produce.

Jan 9-97 P. MOSHIER.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH., January 25th, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to said land, to-wit:

Section 14 of Township 37 N., Range 2 W., 1897, viz: Loren C. Baxter, H. E. No. 5343 for the S. E. 1/4 of section 14, Town 37 N., Range 2 W., 1897.

He names the following witnesses to prove his settlement, to-wit: Seth B. Smith, H. S. Buck, all of Grayling P. O., Michigan.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Register.

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of Michigan—Office of the Secretary of State.

LANSING, JANUARY 30, 1897.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the first Monday of April next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Charles D. Long, whose term of office expires December 31, 1897, also two Regents of the University of Michigan, in place of Levi L. Barbour and William J. Cocker, whose terms of office expire Dec. 31, 1897.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, Secretary of State.

Feb. 4, 1897.

WANTED.—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

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WHEN

"M. D. S." FALL OUT

About a case, a variety of diagnoses and Prescriptions are apt to be the outcome of the dispute, but it is pretty well understood in Grayling, that

WHEN

"M. D. S." Come Together

And agree the most, is when the question comes up where to have a prescription filled in the quickest, safest and most reasonable manner. Concurrence points to

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

DR. J. A. ELLIS, DENTAL SURGEON.

OFFICE, in Mrs. S. C. Knight's Parlor, GRAYLING, MICH.

About 1 Ct. Each.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:35 P. M. Mackinac Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinac, 8:00 P. M.

3:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinac 7:15 A. M.

10:00 P. M. W. M. Freight, arrives Mackinac 7:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinac Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M., Detroit 10:00 P. M.

1:35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:30 A. M., Detroit, 11:10 A. M.

2:35 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 5:00 P. M.

Lewiston Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A. M. Ar. 8:05 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

F. & P. M. R. R.

IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

TIME OF TRAINS AT BAY CITY.

To Port Huron—7:00 a. m.; 8:05 a. m.; 8:05 p. m.

From Port Huron—7:00 a. m.; 8:05 p. m.

To Grand Rapids—7:00 a. m.; 8:05 p. m.

From Grand Rapids—7:00 a. m.; 8:05 p. m.

To Detroit—7:00 a. m.; 8:05 p. m.

From Detroit—7:00 a. m.; 8:05 p. m.

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE

DROWSY EXISTENCE OF THE CITIZENS OF HAVANA.

Military Display the Only Change in the Conditions Surrounding the Place—Coffee, Siesta, Promenades and Bull Fights Go On as Usual.

Few indications of war.

While Cuba, as a whole, has been terrifically and completely changed by the war, the drowsy existence of the citizens of Havana is still the same. The city is still on the shores of the northern sea, and the changes are not of the nature of war and sword and famine. It has become decidedly more military than a few years ago, but this is all. The city is still the same. The city is still the same. The city is still the same.

Havana is full of marching soldiers that signify nothing but harmless dress parades, relief detachments and the like. The civil guards still form on the Prado and sweep down between the trees to the tune of a lively Spanish quickstep, with rifles at all sorts of angles and their bayonets fixed to the barrels in a style that would be considered aggressive in any other country.

But the real life of the city moves on steadily and quietly, just as it will continue to move until the day of judgment, unless stricken by some mighty catastrophe. Across the blue waters of the bay the low white houses of Casa Blanca sleep under the shelter of the bushy hill. Farther away, beyond the tiled-roof sugar houses that are empty and deserted now, and on the high mesa of the palm-dotted prairie hill, are the sleepy houses of Regia, and farther still, the village of Guanabacoa, where the insurgents have made things lively during the past month.

But outside of the bodies of moving troops you could not discover a sign of war in Havana's front with a microscope. The lovely land conveys no hint of the savage and bloody exterior. The mulattoes still perambulate the lonely roads with their enormous sack paddles, crouching to their sun-dreaming animals, while hammering them toward with their ragged heels.

"Venga, Moolah! Arriba, Moolah!" But Moolah, wise from experience, only lays his long ears back in dogged resentment, and plods on in sleepy composure.

In Havana proper, while business is comparatively stagnant, there is still enough to give the usual air of slow and easy life to the streets. The narrow thoroughfares are swarming with low-topped carriages, beasts of burden, jostling drivers and negro women with such huge panniers on their heads that the mind tries in vain to grasp the effect of such a burden on the Caucasian brain. Some of these panniers are filled with bread. Others contain fruit and vegetables. Visitors have seen an Havana negro woman walking along the streets with a basket upon her head the size of a bureau, and smoking a cigar which for general size and black suggestions of nicotine has never been equaled. They are

the writer always knew where to find the baker of each particular loaf when he wanted a "rale de gallo" at siesta time. He would reach over the bar and prod vigorously around among the empty bottles and buckets until he struck a loaf. Then he had him. "Here, Chico! Get up and attend to business." "Well, hombre! Sit! Que dice? Oh, do mil gracias!" Then he would fish out an old lottery ticket, of which he had been dreaming, lay his head on the counter and go to sleep again, leaving the cafe in charge of his 6-year-old daughter, who ran about the place in a state of unblushing and Eve-like nudity.

Siesta time lasts anywhere from noon to 3 o'clock. Then Havana yawns, stretches



RELIGIOUS PROCESSION IN HAVANA.

itself and resumes business where it left off a few hours before. Even the beggars, who have also had their siesta, begin to show signs of almost human intelligence. They creep out from their various lairs and begin languidly to ply their trade. The blind girl, who put her own eyes out in a fit of pique, starts on her usual journey in tow of her brother. The man with the horrible leprosy foot, bare and terrifying, stretches himself out in the shade of a deserted building on the Prado like a huge and offensive spider.

Many of these beggars are manufactured to order in Spain, the Canary Islands, and they are certainly champions in their classes. There is one old fellow, ragged and with a yellow, withered face, like a boiled onion, gray whiskered, puffy and pop-eyed, who walks about the streets. And yet he used to be one of Havana's most wealthy and prominent merchants. He lost all his money through drink and morphine, and at present has just enough sense to beg for more. He has a staring, strabismic eye, which he winks broadcast, and a dicebox head. He is a Havana landmark.

In the evening, in the evenings the church bells begin to

the sensitive constitutions of a rather delicate people feel the change dreadfully. In the first place the atmosphere is overcharged with moisture that boils and steams in the sun and grows cool in the shade, like the air at the bottom of a well. Then up comes the moon, with her attendant fogs, and gets all the glory of breeding cheamun, colds, fevers and consumption. "Kankas" is the complaint, is a Cuban mother's first maxim.

Have Bull Fights Now. During the first year of the present war there were no bull fights in Havana. They are being indulged in again, however, and are as thoroughly enjoyed as in ante-bellum days. There is one feature of these bull fights that is seldom dwelt upon by chroniclers of Spanish customs.

It is the "bull for the people." After the matadors have properly slaughtered their bulls an animal is brought in for the pastime of the spectators. Its horns are sawed off and the ends are about an inch and a half in diameter, enough to prevent it injuring anybody seriously. Then a gold piece is fastened to the end of one of its horns and the public is given an opportunity to take it off. And how the spectators rush to the fray! The writer saw a dense mass of people in the ring and fairly beat the bull to death before it had time to find out where it was. It was smashed with machetes until its hide would not have held pumpkins. It fought as well as it knew how, and on one occasion caught its most daring persecutor and tossed him a beautiful somersault over the ring fence. Not until the bull had fallen did the sailors get the gold piece.

Altogether, however, Havana cannot be called a beautiful place. It looms above the sea like a giant, white, cold, red-rigged about a blue pool of a bay, which it clutches in its rocky arms like a sapphire. The houses, small and plain and white, stand in long rows like the tombs of the dead, and it takes an Anglo-Saxon some time to get rid of this grayed-out feeling.

Carpets are unknown in Havana hotels. The writer came across one once and was tempted to throw it into the street; it looked so stuffy and out of place. The smooth marble stones, which are universal, are very cool and grateful to the feet in this hot climate. With stone floors and broad windows without glass, the Cuban sleeping apartments are well adapted to the climate.

And the sunsets are dreams of loveliness. The western sky, at times is one vast rose-colored ocean, flecked with small crimson clouds, which fade and grow saffron, fading gradually from orange to saffron and from saffron to purple and from purple to black. The writer has stood on the puata and watched the sun go down behind the western gulf. Twenty minutes later it was night and the lamps were glimmering along the Prado.

OSTRICH HUNTING.

Profitable Sport that is Making the Birds Scarce.

An ostrich chase is very attractive sport; or, rather, the sale of booty is so great as to attract hunters. The Arabs give themselves to it with real passion. Mounted on their little horses they try to make it possible to fatigue the ostrich, for as it is light and fast, it is very strong leg. It possesses a quickness of movement which the best horse cannot attain. It has great endurance. Overcome by the hunter, it seeks to defend itself with its feet and wings, but more often it still strives to escape by flight, uttering a plaintive cry. In fact, the ostrich is deprived of the power of flight by reason of its great size. The muscular force with which nature has endowed it is not equal to lifting such a weight. Its peculiar organization has made it the courier of the desert, where it is able to quickly traverse the almost limitless expanse. The Arab knows very well that it is the habit of the ostrich to make great detours about its nest in a circle. He chases it then without ceasing until it is almost there, when, worn out, it succumbs, concealing its head in the sand in order not to see its enemy, or instinctively hoping to escape a danger which it cannot see any more. This chase requires eight or ten hours, but it offers large rewards. The plumes are worth a considerable sum, the skin makes good leather and the Arabs are very fond of the flesh. Besides, in spite of the fact that it reproduces its species rapidly, the ostrich is all the time becoming rarer, and it is hunted for export and domestication in other countries. It is one of Africa's great resources and may become a new source of prosperity to Algerians if they are willing to make the effort. The truth of the popular saying, "the stomach of an ostrich," has been confirmed recently by an autopsy on one, doubtless for a time captive, when the following was found in its stomach: A parrot, a band, two keys, two great pieces of coal, a glove, a handkerchief, a pair of eyeglasses, a ring, a comb, three large rocks, the necks of two beer bottles, the sole of a shoe, a bell and a little harmonica.—Paris Univers II.

THE DENTIST WALTZED.

Then the Girl Arose and Smote Him on the Jaw.

She was afflicted with the toothache until she could contemplate death without a shudder. In fact, she longed for it. Life had lost its charms. She wanted to be an angel. But death would not come for the wishing, and she sought out a dentist, that he might relieve her of her suffering. She walked into the place looking like a school girl with a bad case of the mumps, or a prize-fighter who had run up against a brace game. She had visited the

SHOOTING A MAN-EATER.

Thrilling Incident Witnessed by an English Woman in India.

An English woman residing temporarily on the estates of the maharajah of Travancore, in Southern India, writes an account of a thrilling incident witnessed by her on a recent Sunday morning. A party of Europeans were about starting for church when news was brought by a native that there was a tiger in the bazaar, writes the woman. "O, said, 'I don't think that's possible; we are so far from the jungle, but it is something, no doubt, and I must go and see what it really is.' Taking his gun and the servant, we both drove off to the bazaar. Arrived there, we found the natives out of their houses in the greatest state of excitement, and all congregated near the corner of a street and talking and gesticulating at once. We pulled up and O, was taken at once into one of the houses from the back upper windows of which they said he could see the tiger. I remained in the pony trap and was very pleased to see coming Captain — with his gun. O came out just as he arrived and said there certainly was an animal of some kind,



THE REMAINS OF A MAN-EATER.

but he couldn't or wouldn't say what he saw. He said they must go round to the back, and round the corner they both went, followed by crowds of natives, young and old. I remained where I was, trying to be very brave, but feeling a little nervous now, and a little more as time went on. It seemed an age, but it really wasn't, when I heard bang, bang! and there came a crowd of natives round the corner, running for their lives up the main street, one crying out, 'One man dead.' This was too much for me, so I got down and approached the corner, when another bang, bang! I hesitated a little and then, to my great relief, I saw O coming to me, looking rather grave. The tiger is dead' was all I cared to hear for the moment and almost directly a huge tiger, not looking at all dead, was laid at my feet. I then heard the story. When they got round to the back of the houses there, sure enough, was the tiger, who, seeing them, made over the little mud compound walls into a platform top. They followed as near as they dared, the natives being all round. Before anything could be settled as to what was to be done about springing the tiger on a native close to O, and before a shot could be fired the native was under him. Then came the first two shots I had heard. The tiger left the native dead, as it happened—and made for another, but before much mischief had been done the second two shots were fired and the tiger rolled over into some water, from which he was pulled out quite dead. The first poor native was carried to the hospital, but was found to be dead, being badly mauled. It was thought possible the bullet had struck him in the head. The tiger was sent for by the maharajah, whose best thanks were given to O and Captain — for killing it."

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SMOTE HIM ON THE JAW.

dentist before, and it did not take her long to make her wants known and bounce into the chair.

It happened that two musical friends of the tooth carpenter had dropped in to see him that morning, and as soon as the girl hit the chair they struck up a waltz. The dentist fell in with the suggestion. He waltzed over to the chair to examine the tooth. Then he waltzed across the room to get his forepicks. Then he waltzed back. Over he waltzed again to get something he had forgotten. Then he waltzed back. Several times he promenade around the room, and finally waltzed over to the chair again, where the poor girl was suffering agonies.

Suddenly she sat up. "Look here!" she exclaimed. "Are you going to waltz around here all day, or are you going to pull this tooth?" "Well, it is kinder aggravating, isn't it?" he asked, and grinned as though it were a great joke. Then he waltzed over to the door looking into the next room to tell

his wife to come in and see the rat. Then he waltzed back. Just then his fair patron reached forward with a sweeping swing of her right hand and smote him in a good, sound smack on the side of the face. "You think you're funny, don't you?" That was all she said. And the head played on—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

OUTWITTED BY HORSE THIEVES.

Detective Found His Intended Captives Shrewder than He Supposed.

"What was the case that made the deepest impression upon me?" was a well-known detective's response to the query of a Star reporter. "Well, if I should tell it it would ruin my reputation, but I will give it to you upon the understanding that my name is not to be used.

"A gang of horse thieves were working Southern Indiana, and I was employed to ferret them out. Taking two assistants, I started on the trail, and finally succeeded in locating them in Brown County, which, I believe, the only one in the State without a railroad.

"We knew that the thieves had their headquarters somewhere between Columbus and Nashville, the latter being the county seat of Brown County, and with my men I scoured the county without success until nightfall, when we took refuge in a cabin, the family being absent, and we expected to explain our presence when the occupants returned.

"In about an hour four men rode up, evidently much excited, the leader addressing me with: 'We are from Columbus and understand you are looking for stolen horses. Three were taken from us last night, and we want to give you descriptions of them and join our party.' At first I was somewhat suspicious, and gave them no direct reply, inquiring instead:

"Do you know whose cabin this is?" "Oh, yes, it is old man Stewart's. They are in Columbus and will not be home to-night, but we are friends of his and know any man is welcome, especially on the mission we are on. He has had four horses stolen."

"They entered the cabin and I soon lost all suspicion of them, taking descriptions of the horses they had lost and agreeing that they could remain with us the next day.

"I awoke early in the morning, having occupied the lower room with my men, while the strangers had retired in the loft. I went to the log stable to see after our three horses and they were gone. Then I returned to the house and no trace could be found for some time of the strangers. Finally a rudely written note was discovered pinned to the door, saying that we were welcome to remain in the house until the following day, when a stage would take us to Columbus; that they had moved and would not use the cabin any longer. That was the last trace I ever got of the thieves or the horses."—Washington Star.

Why He Was Defeated.

Hamilton, the "war" Vice President, possessed a keen wit and a merry, fun-loving nature. The following anecdote, found in the "Lives of Twelve Illustrious Men," is one which Mr. Hamilton took great pleasure in narrating. It generally happens, as in this case, that when a man amuses himself at the expense of another, the punishment follows closely upon the offense.

When Hamilton was Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives—away back in the "forties"—there was in that body a certain gentleman of faultless attire, pleasing manners; good address and some reputation. But he had one foible: his hair was very thin, and he was highly sensitive in regard to it.

To hide his approaching baldness he had a habit of carefully stroking with his hand, or other preparation each particular lock in its place. One day, while in the chair as Speaker, Mr. Hamilton, in the innocence of a good and joking nature, sent for this gentleman, and looking fixedly at his smooth and polished pate, said with a chuckle:

"Blank, old fellow, I just wanted to tell you that you've got one of the hairs of your head crossed over the other."

"You insult me, sir! you insult me!" replied the member, with unexpected and altogether unnecessary indignation; and then refusing to listen either to reason or explanation, he left the Speaker's desk and returned to his seat.

When Mr. Hamilton became a candidate for the United States Senate, this gentleman was a member of the upper house of the Maine Legislature. Although a member of the same party, and only one more vote was needed to secure Mr. Hamilton's election, he positively refused to vote for the man by whom he believed he had been insulted.

He was defeated for a seat in the Senate by a hair. But when the next vacancy occurred he was elected.

Worth Seeing.

An amusing instance of the workings of an inquiring mind is given by Mr. Frederick Crovost in his "Mustard Anecdotes."

The company of one of the opera houses, at the close of a London season, had arrived at Liverpool, to embark for a continental tour. The musical instruments were being shipped with the rest, and among them was the double bass, or "big fiddle," as it is also called, not ased as usual, for this member of the string family will stand a little rough treatment.

It soon attracted the attention of the Jack Tars, three or four of whom stood round, scrutinizing it with keen interest. By the order of an officer their squad dispersed, but not long afterward another bluff man was discovered secretly watching it with wondering eyes.

He was asked his reason for standing thus idle.

"Well, yer know," said Jack, "I'm just waiting for to see the length of the bloke's arm that can play that there fiddle!"

Bloose Bodices.

A blouse bodice of black velvet, covered back and front with a lattice trimming of gold cord, and turquoise beads set in at intervals, so that there is a band at each crossing, is very effective with a wide corset belt of black satin, in a black satin collar, and plain sleeves of velvet with a small puff at the top.

Tobacco received its name of nicotiana in honor of Jean Nicot, envoy from the court of France to Portugal, who sent some seed to Catherine de Medici.

HOLD BUT LITTLE SILK.

Spools that Are Made with Convex Centers and Deceive Women.

Sam Slick has been outdone. The old-time Yankee who fooled his customers with wooden nutmegs and oats made from shoe pegs, would be as a child in the hands of the tricksters of the present day. His methods were crude and awkward in comparison with those now in vogue.

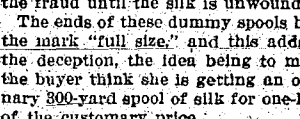
One of the latest devices for cheating people in trade is a dummy spool which, when wound with a few layers of sewing or knitting silk, has the appearance of a full-sized package, and, unless closely examined, will deceive even experts. These dummy spools are bought largely as "leaders" for special sale days, and a big business is done in the manufacture of them.

A regulation spool, used by a responsible firm, holds about one-half ounce of crochet silk, equal to 900 yards in length, and at retail sells for from 12 to 16 ounces. This spool has large ends and is cut away in the center to make room for the silk. The dummy spool is made on an opposite pattern—the ends are the same size as those of the bona fide spool, but the center, instead of being hollowed out, is made with a flaring swell as shown in the accompanying picture. This spool, when wound with less than 100 yards of silk, looks like a bargain at one-

half the regular price, and when thus offered is snapped up in quantities by women shoppers who do not discover the fraud until the silk is unwound.

The ends of these dummy spools bear the mark "full size," and this adds to the deception, the idea being to make the buyer think she is getting an ordinary 300-yard spool of silk for one-half of the customary price.

It is easy to detect the fraud, for the pushing away of the silk with the thumb nail from one end of the spool will quickly expose the "swell" in the wood, and also disclose the fact that there are only two or three layers of silk wound on it.



DEVICE TO INCREASE PROFITS.

Never stand still in cold weather for any length of time in the outdoor air, especially after having taken active exercise, and never stand long on the ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to the cold wind.

The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning, and on an empty stomach. The young and those who are weak had better bathe late in the day, after a meal. The best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast.

Skin disorders, very often arise from sleeping in badly ventilated bedrooms. During the whole of the day the bedroom should be thoroughly aired, and at night the window should be opened slightly at the top to allow the impure air to escape.

If the hair is to be of even thickness and beauty on both sides of the head, one side of the hair and of the scalp should be brushed as evenly as the other. The usual practice is to draw all of the hair over either the right or left shoulder, so that only one side of the scalp gets the stimulation that comes from the brushing.

Nervous headache is the kind to which American women are most subjected, as it results from the effort to make the nerves do more than they ought to do. The first step in treating this headache is to drop work and worry, and draw the blood from the head by soaking the feet in hot water and putting cold applications to the forehead and the back of the neck.

The Magazine of Pharmacy gives the following recipe, which it declares will go far toward eradicating smallpox scars, burns and other clearities left by disease: One-half ounce of borax, twelve grains of salicylic acid, three drams of glycerine and six ounces of rosewater. Line soaked in this solution and allowed to remain over the scars for hours at a time at night, for instance—will help to remove the scars more rapidly, and they should be freely anointed whenever convenient. Keep the stuff out of the eyes.

Where They May Meet. Of the fifty-seven committees of the House of Representatives some are handling, industrious committees, and others do not have so much labor to perform. A gentleman who was interested in a certain committee of the latter class inquired of the clerk whether the committee had met.

"No, sir," replied the clerk, and this answer was made to each succeeding inquiry day after day. At length the gentleman after repeated visits asked: "When do you think the committee will meet?"

"Well," said the clerk, after some thought, "if the members of the committee are good men—I don't know them—the members of the committee are good men, and lead an upright, virtuous life, they may meet in heaven. They will never meet here."

A Little Strong. Mr. Eastman—I am told that the wind blows quite strongly here at times.

Prominent Kansan—Tell you what's a fact; I've known it to blow for twelve days an' nights on a stretch an' hold a sheep up against the side of a barn, fourteen feet from the ground, all that time, an' never once let him fall.—Truth.

The Mushroom.

The chemical constituents of the mushroom are almost identical with those of meat, and it possesses the same nourishing properties.

Bayonets are now altogether machine-made, a very simple, as well as clever, contrivance stamping the steel into proper shape.



Sore dismayed was the Boston maid when fractured was her bicycle. She heaved a sigh and from her eye there fell a limpid icicle.

Indianapolis Journal.

Carrie—Jack thinks I'm fickle. Lena—That's probably the reason he doesn't propose a second time.—Life.

Reginald—My darling, will you share my lot? Miss Updodate—Is it city or suburban?—Baltimore News.

She—The Misses Brown usually sing duets, do they not? He—Yes; they divide the responsibility.—Puck.

The maid from Boston swept the street with her glance. It was noticeable that the asphalt was covered with a glare of ice.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Men generally admire business sense in a woman, don't they?" "Yes; but I don't admire it only in other men's wives and daughters."—Chicago Record.

First tramp—The papers all say that work is starting up everywhere. Second ditto—I know; isn't it awful? You and I may be drawn into it yet.—Boston Transcript.

Across the board she winked at me—No—do not deem her conduct free; That wink was in its proper place. For then I knew she held the ace.—Chicago Record.

First Artist—Where did Scratchwell get his artistic education? Second artist (carelessly)—At some school for mechanical drawing.—Cincinnati Tribune.

"Tell Elsie to hurry! If she doesn't we'll miss the first act entirely!" "You're not going to get her there early to-night. She's got a new hat."—Chicago Tribune.

She—Once you vowed that I was the sunshine of your life. Now you stay out night after night. He—Er—why? I don't expect sunshine after dark.—Jublin Freeman.

"How did I turn over a new leaf?" he repeated dreamily. "Via, with about four fingers. Eh?" with a start, he recalled himself to his surroundings.—New York Press.

Joan—What! You buying a bicycle? I thought you detested them. Joan—So I do, but I've been run over long enough. Now I'm going to have my revenge.—Sparks Moments.

A solemn pause! At length he spoke; His words were full of strength. The congregation slept, nor woke For hours, till he spoke at length.—Philadelphia Record.

Chollie Chaplinton—How! I always say just what I think, don't you know? How! Grace Gollyghly—What an easy time your vocal chords must have!—Baltimore News.

"Mrs. Riffraff had her husband arrested for cruelty." "What had he been doing?" "Tried to make her stop buying novels and read the encyclopedia."—Chicago Record.

"He seems to take after his father," said the visitor. "I don't when they are apple dumplings," volunteered the little boy. "He don't leave none to take."—Indianapolis Journal.

She—It seems almost impossible that you should love me. He—That's what my mother says. How nicely you and she will get along if you always agree like that.—Harlem Life.

"The Noddings have at last agreed to live apart." "Gracious! As bad as that?" "Well, it amounts to as much. They've taken a house in the suburbs."—Philadelphia North American.

"Don't you think football is a terrible sport?" asked Miss Northside of her escort. "Well," replied the young man, "I will admit that it is a hair-raising game."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

George—I just saw you coming from the conservatory with Miss Goldie. Rather handsome girl, but too reserved for me. Thomas—Yes, I just reserved her for life.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Soon will the man who owns a sleigh Declare there's money in it; He will not rent it by the day; He's rent it by the minute.—Washington Star.

Freddie—Oh, if I was only certain that she loves me. George—Why don't you ask her? Freddie—That would end the uncertainty and make me miserable in another way.—Philadelphia North American.

"The papers say that after the fashionable wedding at St. John's yesterday the entire bridal party went to the horse show. Did you see them there?" "Well, I saw a number of grooms."—Harper's Bazar.

Attorney—On what ground, madam, do you wish to apply for a divorce from your husband? Fair Client—On the ground, sir, that he hasn't any ground. He made me believe he had a farm.—Chicago Tribune.

Teacher—Johnny, what is wind? Johnny—Wind, sir, is air put in motion. Teacher—Right. Next boy: What is the cause of wind? Next boy: Rivalry for the prize-racing championship.—Boston Courier.

Mother—When the boy in the other house threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me? Bobby—Because, mamma, I can throw them back better than you. He's more likely to get hit.—Hartford Times.

Tom—Where shall you stop—at the Baldor? Harry—I hope so, I'm afraid, however, that Parker will have him in town, and insist upon my putting up with him. Tom—Don't you like Parker? Harry—Yes, very much; but he has three daughters, and I don't know if I can afford it.—Bazar.

Guy—Could you spare me a cigarette? Gontran—My dear fellow, my doctor has strictly forbidden me to smoke. (A fortnight later Guy meets his friend pulling away at a splendid Havana.) Guy—I thought you had to give up smoking? Gontran—Oh, my doctor died a week ago.—La Figaro.

"No," said Miggles, "few railroads in this country are conducted on the square." "I'd like to know why not." "Oh, because most of them waldbahn round houses."—Philadelphia North American.

What It Costs to Carry Passengers on Western Roads.

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ODD HEADGEAR WORN BY THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR

Journey, and all that was needed besides
this were his saddle bags and his horse.

Born Feb. 12, 1800; Inaugurated President March 4, 1801; Died April 15, 1865.



percent that it takes the question, as it
here, out of all the pomp of history and
here."

**DURING THE WAR OF THE
BELLION.**

CASOINETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels,
er. Aches, weakness or grip. 10c.

nervous system in health harmonizes constantly with the other parts of the system. But weakened or overwrought, it is out of harmony. Grief and love

...the ...

any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by
Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney

in this paper.

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the polymer on the gelation time of the epoxy resin. The gelation time of the epoxy resin was measured at 100°C. The concentration of the polymer was 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 8

